\$7,500| Liabilities as follows 2,000 Number of shares issued .. .826,434

Total..... These two hundred shares are owned by 36 persons, the largest number owned by any one being 10, and only one person, J. B. Williams of Taunton, owning this number. The report for Nov. 1, 1869, had been sent to the Secretary of State when I was at the foundery. On application at the office of the Secretary, I was unable to obtain a copy, owing to a regulation which forbids the furnishing of such documents to the press until they have been sent to the Legislature. I understand the "showing" for 1869 is fully as good as that for 1868.

Owing to the reticence of the Somerset co-operatives, I am only able to say further that their success has been very great, only less marked than that of the Troy cooperatives, and that it gives independence

to about 50 men and their families. This is the extent, as far as I can learn, of the purely cooperative movements in this State; but I hear of numbers of schemes on foot, some of them on a large scale and with a heavy capital, furnished by others than the laborers themselves. This is another dangerous rock on which many a cooperative scheme has split. Men do not care to invest \$25,000 or \$50,000 in a scheme in whose direction they have no more sice or vote than those who invest only \$100; and it is almost certain failure to give capital and labor mequal power in the direction of an establishment of this plan. Still schemes of this nature are being planned, principally in the boot and shoe manufacture and trade; and men I have met here, who are half labor advocates, half politicians, hope for their

INDUSTRIAL PARTNERSHIPS—THEIR ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES. The industrial partnerships in the State are more numorous than those on the cooperative plan; but their success cannot be compared to that of those in the State of New-York. The great difficulty with the lusty child of cooperation here is that it has not the proper nursing. Industrial partnerships will not give it strength-cooperative partnerships are what is wanted, and are what will come when the people are educated by experiments such as that at Somerset and Troy. It is the fault of the inferior plan of the industrial partnerships that it gives the mechanic only an indirect interest in the results. He has no legal recognition, no voice in the direction of the business; he is, at it were, only a guest at the banquet, and his profits come to him too much in the form of a charity. He works with many doubtings and few strong hopes; he expects to reap no direct advantages from a sudden or unexpected advance in the price of the commodity produced by his work and his partner's capital, for these profits apparently go to the capitalist only. On the other hand, he knows he will suffer to the extent of getting no bonus if prices fall or there should be a great mistake made in the direction of the business in which he has no voice. He is encouraged to hope for reward only from the increased amount of work done by his own hands-therefore, he is led to work rapidly rather than well-it is quantity not quality which the system leads him to consider the test of workmanship. He is not encouraged to economy of anything but of the time which is his own; and the great wastage of tools and material, which is a chief expense of all manufacturing concerns, is not corrected, for this loss does not fall on him. Indirectly and in theory the scheme does encourage economy, good workmanship, &c., since on these depend the general success-the total profit of the establishment

The chief benefits arising from it are these: I. To the workman : First, constant, steady employment; second, morality resulting from this encouraged industry : third, the actual sum realized from his percentage of the annual profits. II. To the manufacturer: First, prevention of strikes; second, selection of the best and steadiest workmen; third, increased production of tools, machinery, and capital.

-but, practically, the mechanic (so the manufactur-

ers tell me) cannot be made to see this, and in ex-

perience the results in the direction of economy and

workmanship are not satisfactory.

These are the actual general results as shown by experience. Below are the detailed experience of one of two of the most interesting establishments in which the directors or proprietors have voluntarily introduced the industrial partnership principle.

SHOEMAKERS' INDUSTRIAL PARTNERSRIP At Worcester a large corporation runs an extensive manufactory of boots and shoes, known as the Bay State Boot and Shoe Factory, employing about 500 hands, most of whom work "by the piece." The mmediate direction of the establishment is in the hands of Messrs. C. D. Bigelow of No. 32 Vesey-st., New-York, and his brother, H. H. Bigelow, at Worcester. For many years past these gentlemen have been advocates of the industrial partnership principle, and have urged it on the stockholders of the Bay State Factory. In 1867 they succeeded in gaining the consent of the stockholders to a scheme

which may be briefly described as follows: From the gross profits of each year an amount equal to 8 per cent on the capital stock of the con cern was to be deducted to cover expenses; 25 per cent, or one-fourth of the remaining or net profits was to be divided pro rata, according to the amount of work done, among all workmen earning above a certain amount. For the year 1800 this amount was fixed at \$50 for females and \$100 for males For 1868-9 these sums were doubled. The first dividend was made without previous notice to the workingmen and women, and merely as an illustration of what a workman would call "an earnest" of what the Company proposed to do. The sum thus divided among the constant laborers was \$3,500, or 41 per cent on the labor of the whole establishment. Of course, all the hands did not share; those who worked but a few weeks or months and then roved away to other factories, or those who lived in the vicinity, worked for a few days or weeks at a time, were not taken into the account. In 1868 the sum thus divided was not quite \$9,000. For 1869 the dividend to be shortly declared will be about the same or something more. The stockholders other than the Messrs. Bigelow in immediate control of the establishment are unable to see any direct results or positive advantages arising from this expenditure, and it is uncertain whether or not the partnership will be continued in the future. But the Mr. Bigelow whom I saw on my visit considers the advantages

resulting from the schme as very great. "The purpose of the scheme," he said, "was, of course, to attract and retain the best and steadiest of workmen. Shoemakers in this State are a roving set, and I think it is a great advantage to the establishment that we, by this means, keep so many good

men constantly in the factory." There are the other advantages, not easily calcu lated in dollars and cents, of the increased production of the same tools and machinery without extra cost or wastage. Besides the partnership has thus far resulted in the prevention in that vicinity of strikes,

and the cost of delays, &c., attendant on such

CURRIERS' INDUSTRIAL PARTNERSHIP. Messrs. Webster & Co., No. 86 Milk-st., Boston own, at Malden, Mass., a currying establishment employing about 125 men, most of whom work at axed days' wages, and not "by the piece," as in the factory at Worcester. The same general principle of an industrial partnership, with such variation as would surt this difference in the system of wages, was adopted by the firm in May, 1868, but without the knowledge of the workmen. The plan embraced the deduction of eight per cent as interest on the capital, and the distribution of ten per cent on the total wages paid to the workman who had been employed for two months continuously. At the end of the year 1808 \$2,230 63 was thus paid on eight anonths' labor. It was equivalent to the payment to each man for a half-hour's extra work per day. At the same time a written explanation of the system was addressed to the men, coupled with the announcement that 124 per cent would be paid on the labor of the year 1869. Five of the men in the factory received last year, for eight months' work, \$100 each extra as their profits of the partnerthip. The results, as reported by Messrs. Webster,

are very encouraging. To begin with, they have had no troubles from strikes as their neighbors have had. Secondly, their workmen, not disposed to roam, have become better curriers from familiarity with the wants of Messrs. Webster's special trade, and the clearer understanding between foremen and workmen under them; beside the very marked profit resulting from the production of more work from the same tools and machinery. This, indeed, is the chief advantage to the capitalist of the industrial partnership. At the end of 1868, when Messrs. Webster announced their scheme, their workmen responded in a written document, thanking them for the kindness which had marked the act, and voluntarily pledging themselves to abstain from intoxicating drinks. This pledge, I am told, has been well kept, and the morals of the men in the Malden establishment have been greatly improved

THE GREAT ERROR OR THESE SCHEMES. The one great error of the several plans, of which these two are fair examples, lies in the fact that the sums thus paid out have been distributed instead of being consolidated, and thus their great value has been lost. The profits, for instance, of no one man amounted to more than \$100,-not a very great sum to the commonest laborer in this country of high wages and higher expenses; not enough to start business ou, and yet too large to waste. Half of those receiving this or a smaller sum, too often look on it as a Christmas gift, and spend it as such; it is hardly big enough for a "nest egg" in a savings bank. Yet in the aggregate these sums are very large, and if consolidated could be made available for many good purposes. In Massachusetts there is not, comparatively, a necessity for applying these sums to educational or charitable purposes; but there are other uses for precisely such amounts, and profitable uses too. If such accumulated profits should be applied as a banking capital, a building or real estate fund, or a co-operative store capital, its productive power would be greatly enhanced and fully developed. In this latter way these sums could be made available for feeding the families of factory hands, at rates much below those which they pay. As for instance the \$20,000 which, at the end of this year, will have been thus distributed by the Bay State Boot and Shoe Company to its operatives at Worcester, would have formed, if consolidated, a larger capital than those of the Worcester Protective Union and Worcester Cooperative stores, which do a business of more than \$250,000 a year. The Malden operatives alluded to could, by combining the profits of their industrial partnership for two years, secure a capital as large as that (\$7,000) on which the Charlestown Cooperative Store, under Mr. George H. Spaulding's management, does a business of \$150,000, furn shing food to 385 stockholders at cost, and repaying to more than 900 non-stockholding customers a handsome percentage of their purchases. There is no practical system for the employment of a workingman's savings which offers such advantages as the cooperative system in manufactures and in purchasing supplies of food. And every industrial and cooperative partnership ought to produce, as one of its first results, the successful establishment of a cooperative store. The incredulity of workingmen as to the advantage of cooperation cannot be dispelled except by some such financial miracle. To get \$50 or \$100 as the result of such a partnership will not impress any one mechanic

combined labor. A GREAT ADVANTAGE OF CO-OPERATION One indirect advantage of the success of industrial

finds himself a shareholder in a store or bank, with a

and co-operative partnerships, not generally forseen or calculated upon, is the effect on real estate. I made notes on this point in Troy, where the effect of the success of the co-operatives on the real estate market was very marked; but though in my letter I promised to fully illustrate and explain, I find it was omitted. I am rather glad of it now, for I learn that the same effect follows the establishment of industrial partnerships. The tendency as well as aim and design of co-operation in both forms is to lead men to settle down, naturally as near the factory in which they are interested as possible. The result is, of course, an incessant demand either to rent houses or to buy lots and dwellings; in either case an advance in price follows. It has been thus at Malden; thus at Worcester; but less marked in either instance than at Somerset or Troy.

"What effect," I asked of the Troy manager, and afterward of his chief assistant, "has the establishthis foundery had on real estate in its

"We have simply colonized this neighborhood," was the answer. " When we bought the lots where the founderies stand, they were an open common; this lot, where the wall house stands, was a stockyard. The tavern opposite was a stock-drovers' tavern-you see that by its name, "Bullshead." The lots below cost us \$123 a lot; they are now apprized at \$800. The stock-yard was offered just before we built for \$1,500. The same year we had to buy it in at \$2,000 to prevent its going to a party to whom we didn't want it to go. Fronting on River-st. lots were worth from \$200 to \$300 or less before we built. Many of our men bought their lots at those prices shortly after we began here. Now they are worth \$1,000. One of the molders here bought two lots on time-his stock was his security-for \$700. He now holds them at \$1,000 each. Nearly every man in this foundery owns his homestead. They have bought and paid for them out of their surplus wages, which they lend to each other. Say one is building a house; he borrows the surplus wages of two or three others, and thus pays as he goes. After a time he will lend his surplus wages to some other. In this way \$50,000 in cash has been employed by the workingmen in this foundery alone, out of their wages, in building dwellings and buying property in this vicinity.'

The establishments conducted on the industrial partnership plan report the same general result, less marked than in this instance, but a very observable endency of the operatives to settle near the factories in which they are interested is noted by all with whom I have talked. It is a fact which ought to lead real estate owners to encourage the formation of all such partnerships, whether purely co-operative

or merely industrial. From the above you will see that Massachusetts has not done much in the way of co-operation in manufactures. But her co-operative stores are the nost numerous and successful in the country. I will forward a full account of these unique and commendable institutions in my next.

LOSS OF THE YACHT METEOR.

A brief private telegram from London puts at rest all doubts concerning the loss of this vessel. It is

LONDON, Dec. 25, 1869. The American yacht Meteor, the property of Mr. Geo. L. Lorillard, was lost near Tunis, Northern Africa, on the 13th inst. All hands were saved.

The loss of this vessel is a great disaster, notwithstanding "all hands were saved." Her owner and commander, Mr. Lorillard, Mr. Philip Robinson, and Carroll Living ston, were on board at the time of the shipwreck, as also were Mr. George Howe, sailing master, a mate, boatawain, two cooks, two stewards, two quartermasters, and ten sailers. Anong the gentlemen sailing in her from New-York on the 20th of August were, besides these, Mr. Kennard, and Capt. Fish, the modeler of the Meteor, but their intention was not to accompany the yacht in the contemplated trip around the world, but leave her at Cowes. The Meteer was new, having been launched as late as April 7 of the present year, and was a model of beauty and comfort. She was built at the yard of the Messrs. Poillon, Brooklyn, under the model of Mr. Fish. Her dimensions, as given in the New-York Yacht Club Book of Rules and References, were: Area of sequare feet, 3,23.6; tunnage, 23.5; maximum crew milowed, 41; length of boat required, 12 feet. The carpenter's dimensions were: Length on deck, 120 feet; over all, 130 feet; beam, 27 feet; depth, 9 feet 9 lucies. Her bull was of peculiar model, and at the time of the launch it was made the subject of newspaper discussion. It was claimed on one side, and combatted on another, that the yacht, owing to her hull, would never work to windward, would not go about easily, and would not ride in a sea-way. In a short trial trip through Long Island Sound, she did meet with a slight accident, which was attributed by some people more to obstinacy on the Meteor's part than any bad management of her holmsman. She was the last great yacht of that famous trio which left New-York for Cowes last Summer. The first was the Dauntiess, the property of J. G. Bennett, jr.; the second the Sappho, belonging to Mr. Douglass, the third the Meteor. Although Mr. Lorillard had decided upon a cruise round the world, by way of the Suez Causi, ho of Mr. Fish. Her dimensions, as given in the New-York

was ready and willing to engage his vessel in an ocean of his vessel's qualities that he annount to by \$20,000 on her.

of his vesse's qualities that he announced himself withing to hay \$20,000 on her.

For reasons not stated, Mr. Lorillard did not leave New-York at the time Mr. Dougass did in the Sappho, though his vessel was ready. And when he did sail, it was not direct for Cowes, as her sister yachts sailed, but he stopped at the Bermudas. The Meteer's terp across the Atlantic did not reveal any astonishing traits of speed; but, as a sea-worthy vessel, she was pronounced all that was claimed. Not succeeding in finding a competitor, Mr. Lorillard pursued his contemplated trip round the world, which was to have consumed the better part of three years, as he intended spending a little time in every place stopped at. On the 3d mst. the vessel was at Maita, and the next heard of her she was wrecked. As a costly, thoroughly-appointed, stanch, and beautiful craft, nothing superior ever left American waters. Her hull was of live oak, locust, and hackmetack, fastened with copper below and galvanized iron above, and she contained more timber than any vessel of her kind. The rigging was of the least Italian hemp, and all her head-stays were of wire. The cabins were all that luxury demanded, not only in the upholsterer's line, but the carpenter's as well. The wood work outshone everything in variegation, being of malogany, rosewood, amaranth, oak, ash, walnut, maple, &c., and these chased, carved, and cut after the rehest designs. Her loss is one that American yachtmen will lament.

AN ADDRESS TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE IN BEHALF OF THE REPUBLIC OF CUBA.

Under the monarchical system of government which provailed when Cuba was discovered, it was claimed as the property of the Spanish Crown, because Columbus, the discoverer, was in the service of Spain. Whether the claim was just or not, it has been acquiesced in by the other governments of the civilized world. From that time until the present, it has been governed as a colony of Spain. The Government is one of extreme tyranny. It is similar to that extended over the South American provinces when under her control. When advocating a recognition of their independence, Henry Clay sway extends, everything seems to pine and wither beneath its baneful influence. The richest regions of the earth; man, his happiness and his education; all the fine aculties of his soul are regulated, modified, and molded to suit the execrable purposes of an inexorable despotism!" As it was then so it is to-day. It is useless to particularize. Every intelligent American knows that the native Cubans are in a more abject condition, by reason of this infamous Government, than are the serfs of Rus-

The colonial system established by England over her American colonies was liberal and benign in comparison with it; yet our fathers determined that they would not submit to its exactions. In their Declaration of Independence, "the right of life, liberty, and the pursuit of appiness" is claimed for all men, and "that governments must derive their powers from the consent of the governed." All these are denied to the people of Caba. An effort is now being made by a large majority of that

people to establish for themselves a government independent of Spain. That they have the right to do so, no American at least will deny. It was well said by Mr. Madison that "If there be a principle that ought not to be questioned in the United States, it is, that every na tion has a right to abolish an old government, and to establish a new one. This principle is not only recorded in every archive, written in every American heart, and scaled with the blood of a host of American martyrs, but it is the only lawful tenure by which the United States hold their own existence as a nation." The people of the United States, enjoying, to an extent

never before realized, the blessings of a free government have always sympathized with every movement made for the establishment of a similar government. In the speech of Mr. Clay, already quoted, he said: "From the inmost recesses of my soul, I wish them (the South Ameriicans) their independence. I may be accused of an im prudent utterance of my feelings on this occasion: I as miraculous; but it will set him thinking if he care not. When the independence, the happiness, the liberty, of a people is at stake, and that people our capital of some thousands of dollars, as the result of neighbors-imitating our example and our aspirations for freedom-II will boldly avow; my feelings, even at

the hazard of such an imputation." In reply to the French Minister's address on presenting the colors of France, Washington said: "My sympathetic feelings and best wishes are irresistibly excited whenever, in any country, I see an oppressed people unfur the banner of freedom."

In his speech in favor of recognizing the independence of Greece, Mr. Webster said : " Does it not become us, then-is it not a duty imposed upon us-to give our weight on the side of liberty and justice, to let mankind know that we are not tired of our own institutions ?"

The great conflict of the age is between absolutism the one hand, and government " for the People and by the People" on the other. It cannot be possible for any true American to be indifferent as to the result.

Writers on the law of nations say that it is some tion has a right to assist the subjects of another who have revoited and implored that assistance. It is old (by Vattel) that " assistance may be afforded, consistent with the law of nations, in extreme cases." true, it would not be difficult to show that the course pursued by the Spanish Crown toward the people of Cuba presents that extreme case of justifiable assistan

Again: It is a rule recognized by the law of nations that when civil war is regularly established in afcountry, and when a nation is divided into conflicting armies and opposing camps, the two parties in such war may be dealt with by other powers as if they were separate communities; and that such other powers may take part with one side or the other, according to their sympathics and interests, just as ithey might in a war between independent nations." Admit, however, that good faith toward Spain prevents

our active participation in behalf of the struggling Patriots in Cuba, it does not prevent a national recognition of the historical fact that such a struggle existe and is in progress. We have a right, through Congress, to require the President to recognize the existence of a civil war in that country, and to extend to each of the parties, by proclamation, all the rights to which they are entitled by the law of nations as equal parties to that war. This is all that is asked of us by the Cuban Patriots

Of this, Spain would have no just right to complain. Recognition alone of that fact, without aid, is no just cause for war or complaint.

Prior to the recognition of the independence of the

Spanish colonies in South America, during the existence of the civil war between Spain and her colonies, this was the declared policy of the United States, as is shown by the following extract from President Monroe's specialmessage to Congress, of March 8, 1822 :

message to Congress, of March 8, 1822:

"The revolutionary movement in the Spanish provinces in this hemisphere attracted the attention and excited the sympathy of our fellow-citizens from its commencement. This feeling was natural and honorable to them, from causes which needs not be communicated to you. It has been gratifying to all to see the general acquiescence which has been manifested in the policy which the constituted authorities have deemed it proper to pursue in regard to this contest. As soon as the movement assumed such a steady and consistent form as to make the success of the provinces probable, the rights to which they are entitled by the law of nations, as equal parties to the civil war, were extended to them. Each party was permitted to enter our ports with its public and private ships, and to take from them every article which was the subject of commerce with other nations. Our citizens, also, have carried on commerce with both parties, and the Government has protected it with each, in articles not contraband of war. Through the whole of this contest the United States have remained neutral, and have fulfilled with the utmost impartiality all the obligations incident to that character."

Why not pursue the same course toward the parties to Why not pursue the same course toward the parties to the conflict in Cuba ! Is the cause of Cuban Patriots less just than was that of the South American Patriots! The wrongs and oppressions inflicted upon them by Spain have been longer endured than by the South Amer

icans. An effort has been made, and is now making, prompted no doubt by Spanish emissaries, to mislead the public mind in relation to the strength and progress of the revolution, and the probable success of the Patriots. The contestants in Cuba stand upon unequal terms be

fore our Administration. Spain is represented by a Minster fully recognized, and in daily intercourse with the Secretary of State. Although the Patriots have sent representative, he is not recognized. Having no official position, he can have but little or no influence. The panish Minister, as in duty bound, underrates the Patriot strength, and assures our Government of the ability of Spain to crush it.

It is now as it was during the progress of the revolution n the South American provinces. The sources of infor mation are almost solely controlled by the Spanish au therities, and hence it is that Spanish victories are greatly magnified, and those obtained by the patriots are almost entirely ignored :

The true condition of Cuban affairs is as follows: In 1866, in the hope of procuring an amelioration of their condition, the patriots sent a delegation of their representative men to Spain. After a long delay at Madrid, they were compelled to return without accomplishing the object of their mission. On the 10th of October, 1868, they rose up in arms to obtain that which had been denied to them by negotiation. Imitating our example, they issued their declaration of Independence. After reciting their wrongs, which exceed those ever endured by

any other people, they conclude as follows:

"To the God of our conscience and to all civilized nations, we submit the sincerity of our purpose. Vengeance does not mislead us, nor is personal ambition our guide, We only want to be free, and to see all men equally free, as nature intended mankind to be. Our earnest belief is that all men are brethren; bence our love of toloration, order, and justice in every respect."

The movement gained strength, until new, more than

two-thirds of the island is held by the Patriots. More than 40,000 of their troops are new in the field; and though poorly armed, such is their position they cannot se conquered by any force within the power of Spain to bring against them. The magnitude of the struggle is established by the fact that for more than a year, with all the advantages of a regular army and the very best munitions of war, Spain has been unable to retard the movement. It is still onward, and must be triumphant.

A written Constitution, adopted by a Convention called for the purpose of forming one, is now in full force. Its provisions secure a republican form of government. It declares that " all the inhabitants of the Republic of Cuba are absolutely free!" Under this Constitution, every department of the Government is properly organized and

in harmonious action. The mere fact that the American Colonies declared their independence of Great Britain gave them a position of a de facto Government. After that event, says Ramsey (the historian), "We no longer appeared in the character of subjects in arms against their sovereign, but as an independent people, repelling the attacks of an in-vading army." And Chief-Justice Marshall said: "We changed our situation by the Declaration of Independence, and were no longer considered as subjects in rebellion." From that time, we date our actual independence Soon after, France not only acknowledged that independence, but entered into a treaty with us, and gave us aid in men and money.

Afterward, when France made an effort to establish a Republic, and while the monarchs of Europe were in arms to prevent t, we so far recognized it as to receive Genet as its Minster. This was done under the Administration of Gen. Washington!

Now, when it's not proposed to go so far as this toward the Republe of Cuba, our Government shows an unreasonable hesitancy, using the mildest possible term. We are told, lowever, that the people of Cuba are unfit for self-government; and, therefore, should remain under the iron leel of oppression! This is the old cry of despotism! It is made by those who claim to rule by Divine right. If it were ever true it is not so now. The spirit of the age is one of Improvement. "Onward and Upward" is the watchword of all peoples! Men and nations are shaking off their mental imbecilities and are preparing theuselves to regulate their own affairs in their own way

The people of Cuba have caught the inspiration. They have been pursued and chafed by the heavy hand of a despet-spurned as degenerate men, despised as infaus; their setitions scorned as the offspring of folly and disconten; their remonstrances treated as presumptuous insolence; almost crushed beneath the load of accumulating wrongs, they have nobly resolved to be free! They will finally achieve their freedom, because they have willed it and because they have the power to main tuin it.

All they askis to be awarded equal rights with their oppressors. They only desire the same action toward them that wasfreely and voluntarily taken by our Government towird the people of the South American provinces, during their struggle for independence.

Why shall it not be accorded to them ! Public opinion patriotic public opinion-demands that it shall be done. Let our public men, the servants of the people, remem ber that public opinion is the great chancellor of nations none dare oppose its authority-none, with impunity, can resist its just tecrees! AN AMERICAN. Washington, Dec. 28, 1869.

GENERAL NOTES.

One of the French Academicians had his wine cellar strack by lightning a short time ago, and immediately noticed a remarkable change for the better in the quality of his wines. He took the hint, and now has a voltaic pile attached to each cask.

A well-dressed Chippewa gentleman, Mr. Shaw Vash Kong, chief of the Mille Lac band called, not long ago, at the St. Cloud land office to purchase an addition to his homestead. He is the only full blooded Indians who ever held a homestead in that neighborhood.

A Missourian of Kansas City left a pair of

ots tied behind the saddle of his horse as he stepped indoors to "liquor." When he returned the boots gone, but in their place a note: "To the Owner-I take these boots because I am barefoot, and it is cold as h-il. When I get abell I will pay you for them sure. Keep dark and see if I don't."

According to The Ringhamton Republican another presumptive fossil has turned up near that city. It is a light colored stone of about ten pounds weight, resembles Argillaceons and stone. Professor Vos-y, a local sarant, pronounces it a genuine petrifac-, and the neighborhood in which it was found is ergoing a vigorous search for further developments.

Mr. Harry Moss assumes editorial control of The Mississippi Democrat, in Yazoo, in the following salu-tatory: "I have been employed, at considerable expense, by Mr. McGhily, to edit this paper, and I mean to do my utmost for him to get his money back on the investment. I have no favors to ask in advance of a "generous public," for it has been my experience that all the approbation I ever got frem any "generous public." I had to work for.

A correspondent of a Calcutta paper makes a curious suggestion to tobacco smokers. Alluding to the alleged discovery, by alParisian chemist, that watercress s a perfect antidote for Inlectine, he says: "It lately ensmoke. To my great satisfaction I found that, when put into my pipe, after a couple of days' drying in the sun, it had all the flavor of the best Cavendish without the trea-cle, and it was even stronger than Cavendish."

A letter was mailed on the 8th of November at Chicago for the Postmaster at Pawtucket, R. I., but the "State of Rhode Island" was so written that when the letter arrived in this city they made Ireland of it, and sent it to London. There they still considered the letter intended for some part of Ireland, and sent it to Dublin, where they discovered that the direction had not been read as it was intended to be, and wrote "America" on the envelope, which brought the letter back to this country, and the Pawtucket Postmaster got it last week, when it was five or six weeks old. During its journey it had been stamped six times, and one of the stamps reads "More topay." the "State of Rhode Island" was so written that when

A New-Orlears reporter was being shown through the Insane Asylum the other day, when he encountered a very pretty blue-eyed damsel, who at once rushed into his arms with the exclamation : "Oh! my dear husland!" The reporter wished to soothe the agitated feeing of the little unfortunate, and stroked her hair caresingly as he replied; "Why, my little dear, did you think I would stay away from you?" "No," she innocenty replied, "you always liked to kiss me," "But you know you are insane, my dear," he said. "Yes," she replied wearily, "that's the reason I kiss you!"

L. S. Graves of Louisville shot himself in that city a slort time ago. He had an insurance policy of \$5,000 on his life containg the following clause: If the insp. 600 on his life contains the following change. In case and sured "shall die by his own hand, by delirium tremens, or the use of opiam, or in consequence of a duel, or the laws of any nation, State, or province, the policy shall be void." In a soft to recover the insurance, the Jury, strangely enough, bund for the widow on the ground that the assured was at the time in a momentary fit of moral insanity, which subjected his will and impelled the homisured was at the time in a momentary fit of moral in-sanity, which subjected his will and impelled the homi-cide beyind the power of self-control or successful resist-ance. The Court held that the inevitable act of an insane man wh, in that respect, is morally dead, is not in the sense of he law or the recited conditions his voluntary

A nevly-wedded couple repaired to the depot in Batimore the other day for the purpose of taking passage forthward. Just as they were about to enter passage forthward. Just as they were about to enter the cars i toy stepped up to the bridegroom, held out his hand, sying: "Papa, give me a cent before you go away." The bridegroom looked surprised and extremely foolish; the bride red and indignant. The husband finally managed to say to the child, "Go away, I'm net your father:" The little fellow, however, asserted that such was the iase, and stoutly masted on being presented with a pensy. The wife's jealousy was now thoroughly aroused, and a "acene" was imminent, when a gentleman stepped forward and assured the couple that the child was in the habit of importuning young gentlemen with indies on their arms in the identical language quoted above. This made matters pleasant at once, and the young couple proceeded rejoicingly on their way.

The first manufacturer of buttons in this

The first manufacturer of buttons in this country was Samuel Williston. While he was dragging along as a country storekeeper-his eyes having failed along as a country storekeeper—bis eyes having falled him whitestudying for the ministry—his good wife bethought let that she could cover by hand the wooden buttons if the time, and thus earn an honest penny. From this time the couple advanced in their smbillion until the had perfected machinery for covering buttons; the first suployed for the purpose in this country. From this spring an immense factory, and then others, until hearties are still running at Easthampton, colining wealth for the proprietors, and known to every dealer in buttons the world over. He is now between seventy and eighty years of age, is worth five or six millions, and for churches, 4200,000 to Easthampton for a seminary and for churches, 4200,000 to Bouth Hadley Female Seminary, and \$200,000 to Amherst College, besides lesser gifts.

A writer has recently traced the strange phrase 'Over the left' to the records of the Hartford County Courts, in the colony of Connecticut.

"Whereas James Steel did commence as action against Seveli Waters (both of Hartford) in this court woon hearing and tryall where of the coart gave judgment against the said Waters (as in justice they think they ought) months declaring the said judgment, the said Waters did review to the coart in March next, that being granted and entered, the said Waters as he departed from the table, he said, "Jose blees over the left shoulders." The court cruer a record to be made thereof forthwith. A true copies Test.

forthwith. A true copies Test.

At the nest court, Waters was tired for centempt, for anying the words recited, "so carsung the cents," and on venices fixed Mr. He asked a review of the court following, which was granted, and tending trial, the court asked course of the Rev. Mears, Woo-Stridge and Buckings ham, the minister of the Hardrot churches, as to the "common acceptation" of the offensive phrase. Their reply consiliates a part of the Record, and is as follows:

"We are of opinion that those words, said on the other side to be spoken by lievel Waters, include (1) prophaneness, by using the mains of God, that is hely, with such III words whereto it was joyned: (2) that they carry great contempt in these, arising to the degree of an imprecation or curse, the words of a curse the most contemptible that can ordinarily be used.

per judgment was affirmed on review.

March 7, 1705-6."

THE GALLOWS.

A DEFENSE OF LEGAL KILLING. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: Yours of the 18th of August is before me. Ill health and a pressure of other matters has occasleded delay in my reply. I am satisfied with your suggestions, and, in part, at least, will follow them. I will not give my communication so much of a personal type as I had thought of doing. As in my life I have written very little for the public eye, I am embarrassed with the feeling of self-distrust while encountering one of the " Liona" of the age; but the candor, and even generoalty of THE N. Y. TRIBUNE toward antagonists, and the solemnity and importance of the subject, help to nerve me to the duty of saying something. The magnitude of the subject will require space and time for anything like a full development. I ask, therefore, for indulgence in both. Without further preliminaries. I proceed to the presentation of a few of the reasons I have for believing in "capital punishment," i. e., the governmental destruction of the life of the willful and fairly convicted murderer by violence. Of the mode of doing it, I say nothing, only that that is left for each government to determine for itself. First: Jesus Christ, the originator and rightful sover-

eign regulator of all government in the intellectual and moral universe, has established the principle and practice in the purely spiritual part of his government, and promulgated it in his revelation to men. The angels who made insurrection in heaven, and human beings who leave this world in a state of enmity to him, shall suffer all their natures are capable of enduring, eternally. Jude 1., 6, 7: "And the angels who kept not their first estate, but left their own habitation, he hath reserved in everlasting chains under darkness, unto the judgment of the great day. Even as Sodom and Gomorrah, and the cities about them in like manner, giving themselves over to fornication, and going after strange flesh, are set forth for an example, suffering the vengeance of eternal fire."

Jonn v., 22: "For the Father judgeth no man, but hath
committed all judgment unto the Son." 23d v.: "That all
men should honor the Son, even as they honor the Father."
26th v.: "For as the Father hath life in himself, so buth he committed all judgment unto the Sen." 22d v.: "That all men should honor the Son, even as they honor the Father." 26th v.: "For as the Father hatblife in himself, so hath he given to the Son to have life in himself. 27th v.: "And hath given him authority to execute judgment also, because he is the Son of man." 23th v.: "Marvel not at this, for the hour is coming in the which all that are in the graves shall hear his voice:" and 29th v.: "shall come forth; they that have done good unto the resurrection of life, and that have done evil unto the resurrection of dammation." Rev. xx., 12th v., 15th v. "And I saw the dead, small and great, stand before God, and the books were opened, and another book was opened, which is the Book of Life. And the dead were judged out of those things which were written in the books according to their works. 13th v. And the sea gave up the dead which were in it; and death and hell delivered up the dead which were in them; and they were judged, every man, according to their works; 14th v., and death and hell were cast into the lake of fire. This is the second death. And 15th v. whosoever was not found written in the Book of Life was cast into the lake of fire. "Chapter xxi. 5th v." But the fearful, and unbelieving, and abominable, and murderers, and whoremongers, and soorers, and illears shall bave their part in the lake which burneth with fire and brimstone, which is the second death." Ps. ix. 17: "The wicked shall be turned into hell, and all the nations that forget God." In view of this awful fact Jesus Christ exhorts men to practice all manner of self-denial in this life to avoid "capital punishment" in the next. Mark vill. 34-38 and ix. 43-48: "And if thy hand offend thee," i. e., is the occasion of continuing you in sin, "cut it off; it is better for thee to enter into life maimed, than having two hands, to be cast into hell, into the fire that never shall be quenched, where the worm dieth not and the fire is not quenched." And aso of the foot and of the eye. If a scutiment, or la

d of Rovelation agree. With few and important ex-ptions, all branches of the Christian Church, and all

and of Rovelation agree. With few and important exceptions, all branches of the Christian Church, and all Caristian governments, agree in thus expounding the law of Jesus Christ, as promulgated in the Old and New Testament—Holy Scriptures; and they adopt the principle and the practice. Such an amount of harmonious opinion and judgment ought to have great weight on any question, and specially one of such vital importance to the peace and safety of human society, everywhere, and at all times, and the law accords with almost the universal experience of mankind. The experience of 6,000 years has proved that about in proportion to the general conviction, that in any State or nation the apprehended and fully convicted murderer shall certainly be put to death, will the crime rarely occur within its limits. And about in proportion to the uncertainty of the exception of the death-penalty is human life unsafe, any where, and every where. The young man in Mansfield, Olio, who maliciously stabbed his brother-in-law, on the public square, expressed the feelings and hopes of every murderer in this State for years past, when he said to his associates, as they crowded around him, and said: "Now, my good fellow, yon will have to swing for that." "Pshaw, so will you have to swing as much." He had no fear of it, though the letter of the law was explicit. He had seen it mocked, till it had lost its restraining influence on his mind. It turned out as he expected. He was wealthy, and on trial had the ablest counsel in the nation; but the case was so clear and argravated, and the law as explicit, that he could not but be converted of murder in the first degree; and he was accordingly sentenced to be hung on a specified day, but by "commutation" first, and then a full pardon in less than two years, I think, from the time of the sentence, he was a California gold-gambler. It is probable that that instance of trifting with the law, human a specified day, but by core and a specified day, but by core full parden in less than two years. I think, from the time of the sentence, he was a California gold-gambler. It is probable that that instance of trifling with the law, human and Divine, has cost the innocent inhabitants of this State many valuable and precious lives. Similar cases might be multiplied indefinitely, but they cannot constitute demonstrative argument, and therefore finally I pass, fourthly, to the main, and if alone, the sufficient argument and reason for believing and adopting the law, viz. the authoritative opinion and decision of Jesus Christ, as revealed in the Holy Scriptures; first, in plain language, and secondly, by historical illustrations. And first, the revened of the press Revelation of God to man, the Lord Jesus Christ established, "beyond a reasonable donbt," the dectrine that the life of a human being except as an executioner of a properly constituted government, shall be violently destroyed, directly or indirectly by the government within whose jurisdiction the crime is committed. Gen. ix., 6. "Whose sheddeth man's blood," it is shed; "Le his life shall the man shall be blood in the directly of the market within whose jurisdiction the crime is committed. Gen. ix., 6. "Whose sheddeth man's blood," it is shed; "Le his life shall the man." Here Jesus Christ, on shed;" Le his life shall the man." Here Jesus Christ, on the man coulder reats the government of the universe. Is. ix., 6, as the creator of man in his own image, having breathed into him the breath of life, Gen. ix, 1, assumes that no other being but himself shall destroy that life, but by his authority and arrangement; and that the human being who presumes to do it, thereby forfeils bloown life, which shall be violently destroyed. In Ex., xx., 13. He includes in the Ten Commandments he wrote upon stone with his own finger on Micu in Nambers, 25th chapt." He was a solution of the shall destroy that he was soluted by the mouth of the witnesses. But one witnesses shall not testify against any person to cause him to die." Dout xvii, 6, "At the mouth of two or three witnesses shall be that is worthy of death by up to death," Moreover, "Ye shall take no satisfaction"—murder—"It deflicts the land," fastens guilt upou the overment under which it is committed, as him to die." Dout xvii, 6, "At the mouth of two or three witnesses shall be that is worthy of death by the mouth of the committed as him to die." Dout xvii, 6, "At the mouth of two or three witnesses shall be that is worthy of death by the life of the murder only by using light best ability to destroy or cause to be destroyed by the fairly convicted willful murderer. The great Law, ive to the province of the murder only by using light best ability t ment, and requests, and the positive declaration, trended to shed," so sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed," to more advice or exhortation as they are, without a definite and positive penalty. We must not for a moment

forget, that no being in the universe, but the infirite God, our Savier, as responsible for the existence of this iaw, penalty and all, which some call "severity," i. e. injustice, "cruelty," "barbarism," unfitness for the exalted evilization of the Ninesteenth Century, Jesus Christ, who so loved the world, that he gave himself up to the death of grueffixion, that he might benefit human beines. I repeat, is solely responsible, not for the mode of violently destroying the life of the wilful nurderer, but for the fact of its desituation. He has written it upon the soul and heart of every human being, so that the nurderer always knows in his conscience, and feels in his heart, the truth of the confession of the wretch who hung on the cross with Christ, Luke xxiii, 20, 41, "We indeed, justiy," i. e. are saffering justly, "for we receive the due reward of our deeds." And He has written it from one end to the other, in his great law-book of revelation. And we to the man, community, or mation, that undertakes to disarm it of its power, or parry its blows.

But finally, I close with three historical illustrations of the fact, that Jesus Christ, on whose shoulders all good government rests, is, ix, 6, 7, has established the dectrine that the government, within whose jurisdiction a minder is committed, shall be held chargeable with the guilt of the crime, unites it uses his best endeavor to destroy, by a violent death, the individual who committed it. The first is the case of Joab, see 1st Krigs, if, 3–3.4 More than 28 years had elapsed after he had murdored Annasa and Abner. For some reason, we are not told what, he remained in a high position is David's government, without even a trial or important censare for it. But, and above, it is high an individual was transferring the kingdom to Solomos, his mild, which had been greatly distressed by the fact, is so wrought upon by the Spirit and word of God, that he makes it a distinct item in his valedictory to that he makes it a distinct item in his valedictory to that he mac and Solomon knew it, and were mily aware that she sovereign law-maker would in some way secure the violent death or deaths of some of the family, unless they destroyed the life of the actual murderer. And he adds still another reason for violently destroying the life of that great general, verses 33, \$, "Their blood," the blood of Amasa and Abner, i. e. the guilt of murdering them, "Shall, therefore, or thus, return upon the head of Joah, and upon the head of his seed forever; but upon David, and upon his seed, and upon his house, and upon his throne, ha kingdom, shall there be peace forever, from the Lord," i. e. in this way, shall the guilt for those murders, which has, for may years past, been charged against David, as king,—against his family and the Government he was mainly managing, because he did not violently destrey Joab's life, be transferred back again to the murderer and his posterity, and the matter be forever settled with the infinite Source of all righteous law and government. Then, "Benalah," the executioner, fell upon, and slew him, I suppose with a sword, but know not, nor is it of much consequence, no more than is, the mode of applying water to the subject, in a Christian baptism. And, great as Joab had been, the executioner "buried him," as the last act to fasten infamy upon him and the family, "in his own house, in the wilderness."

The second illustration I will present is the case of the terrible overthrow of the kingdom of Judah by Nebuchadnezzar, specially for the sins of Monasseh, one of its kings, committed more than a century before, 2d Kings, xxiv, 1—4. When the fearful time had come, in the view of the infinite Jehovah, to take vengeance on the government for having failed to destroy the murderer though a king, tis and for what I Surely, not for amusement, as Nero did Christians; nor to grasify a spirit of spite and revenge, as wicked men do; nor for plunder and conquest. No it was to execute the neglected penalty of aviolated law, which he knew to be of vast importance,—absolutely

absolutely indispensable, in the right regulation of human society in this world, demanding and taking by violence many lives as a governmental pensity for murders which were imputed to the government, because it neglected to destroy the life of Manasseh, the real murderer. Surely," says the sacred penman, v. 3, "at the commandment of the Lord, came this upon Judah," more than a century after the nurders, "to remove them out of His sight, for the sins of Manasseh," and also, or specially, for the innocent blood that he shed, for he filled Jerusalem with innocent blood, "which the Lord would not pardon." This glorious and infinite Governor, Jehovah, Jesus, says in Deut. 32, 35; "To me belongeth vengeance and recompense; their foot shall slide in due time." And by Paul, in Romans 12, 19; "Vergeance is mine; I will repay, saith the Lord." By neglecting to destroy that wicked murderer, the Government assumed the guilt of the murders, and the fearful office of answering to the insulted Author of the law and its pensalty. And most summarily did the almost ruined nation atone for Manasseh's murders. "Blood"—murder—"if defileth the land," fastene upon it guilt and infamy, which nothing but blood—the violent death either of the actual murderer, or some of the citizens of the government, and by whose neglect he escapes or is permitted to live.

And now, thirdly, we come to the last historical illustration of the great law of punishing human beings for the crime of willful murder. In this case, Jesus Christ in human body, is the prominent actor. Mathew xxiii \$4—38 verses. When the awful period was at hand, in

the crime of willful murder. In this case, Jesus Christ in human body, is the prominent actor. Mathew xxim \$24—38 verses. When the awful period was at hand, is which the storm of his wrath should fall upon the Jewish nation for their sins with unwonted fury, and sweep hundreds of thousands of the people into eternity, overwhelm their sacred city Jerusalem, and destroy their national existence, he gives to them this solemn amountement: "Wherefore, behold, I send unto you prophets and wise men, and scribes; and some of them ye shall kill and crucity, and some of them shall ye sourge in your synagogues, and persecute them from city to city; that upon you may come all the righteous blood"—the penaity for the murders unaveged—"shed upon the earth—under crucity, and some of them shall ye scourge in your syangogues, and persecute them from city to city; that upon you may come all the righteous blood"—the penaity for the nourders unavenged—"shed upon the earth"—ander cognizance of this Government—"from the blood of righteous Abel unto the blood of Zacharias, whom ye siew between the temple and the sitar." That inst-named murder was committed by the authority of the Government, nearly 200 years before this proclamation; and yet, note the charge, "whom ye siew." Twenty-six generations had passed away since the act was committed, and yet note still further the language of our compassionate Redeemer and righteous Judge: "Yerily, I say unity you, all these things"—these terribis calamities I am threatening—"shall come upon this generation." And just here, please note the language of the dying Zacharias, as they were stoning him to death; see 2d Chronicles, xxiv, 22: "The Lord look upon it [this murder) and require it," require of this nation the penaity due for it. But the crowning instance of their murder was the crucifixion of the Lord of life and glory—the shedding of his innocent blood. According to his words, they did madly multiply their murders of the innocent till the cup of their injuty was full; and then, before that generation had passed away, the Lord Jesuapoured upon them the vials of his wrath, and produced calamities, at the foresign of which, as a merified and righteous Judge, He wept. In the language of another: "All history cannot furnish us with a parallel to the calamities and miséries of the Jews. Rapine, and murder, famine and pestilence within;" (Jerusalem) "fire and sword, and all the terrors of war without." At and near the time of thus destruction of Jerusalem, more than 1,000 doe of human beings perished in and near the time of them destruction of Jerusalem, more than 1,000 doe of human society in this world, established by the Omniscient God our Saviour, "capital punishment for murder" was insulingly trampled undor foot, and the righteous chained to all human governments: "Blood"—murder—
"It defileth the hand"—brings guilt and shame upon the
government within whose jurisdiction it is committed—
"and the land"—the government—" cannot be cleaned
of the blood that is shed thereis, but by the blood of
him that shed it." "Ye shall take no satisfaction," substitute i" for the life of the murderer
which is guilty of death"—murder—" he shall surely be
put to death." The Government which refuses or neglects to execute that decree, if it is in its power to do it,
God will surely punish, by the violent death in some
way, of more or less of its inhabitants. And how many
of our soldiers and officers of the late war died to pay
the penalty of pardoned or "commuted" murderers, He
only knows; but I have no don't hundreds if not thousands of them. It is a forever settled principle in the
government of God in this world. He can and will sustain it. In so plain a case, and one of such wast importance, it is a fearful thing for any creature or community
of creatures to confront the infinite law-maker and
Judge—Jesus Christ. Ps. it., 10, 11, 12: "Be wise, now,
therefore, O ye kings; be instructed, ye judzes of the
earth. Serve the Lord with fears, and rejoice with trombling. Kiss the Son, lest he be angry, and ye perish from
the way, when his wrath is kindled but a little.

Bellefonicsine, Ohio, Nov. 29, 1869.

Sene-

CRIMINAL. At Jefferson Market Police Court, before Justice Dodge, Thomas Davis and Edward Lord, twe "jeweiers," were charged by Mrs. Julia Briggs with having picked her pocket, at Wood's Museum on Christmas Day, When arrested, by Officers Mulligan and Evans, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, two valuable gold watches, one having engraved on it the name "Sarah," were found in their possession, also \$867—all evidently stolen. Davis is 29 years of age, and fives at No. 59 West Sixtlethst.; Lord is 18 years old, and resides at No. 38 Second-st. The prisoners were remanded to the Station-House until this morning... James Giligan of No. 186 West Twenty-fourth-st., was charged with having snashed a large plate glass window of the store of Lawis. Nuleth of No. 591 Broadway, lats on Saturday night. He was remanded to the Station-House until to-day....Joseph Vflt of No. 259 West Thirty-second-st. charged his brother, Francis, with having stabbed him in the neck on Christmas Day. The wound is serious. Joseph was sent to the Station-House. The brothers have been on bad terms for some time, and Joseph was stabbed once before... Max Steifter of No. 20 Bedford-st. was held on a complaint preferred by William Mulford, agent of the Hudson River Rallroad Company, who charged him with receiving a large amount of stolen baggage. No affidavit was taken, and the prisoner was remanded to await the attendance of witnesses. At Jefferson Market Police Court, before Jus-

At the Tombs Police Court, Justice Dowling committed Thomas S. Baker for having stolen nine dozen pairs of white drawers, valued at \$4, from an open box standing in front of Nos. 39 and 41 West Broadway. The property was found in the possession of the prisoner. He is a baker, and lives at No. 46 Thomas-st... Michael Scanlan was committed for having attempted to steal a small sum of money from James Gough, living at the